



for Elementary Students (DA 1400-1460)

Practice Develops Confidence

This space is for the dancer's imagination

Utah State Office of Education CORE CURRICULUM

Learning Goals in the Fine Arts

To: Parents and Teachers

Study in the arts is an essential means---not an end---to acquiring thinking skills, creativity, the ability to change, and the facility to teach oneself. In a safe, nurturing environment, the arts enable students to express their feelings, communicate thoughts, explore their creativity, solve problems, communicate ideas, develop a sense of community, and appreciate themselves as participants in history, tradition, and culture. Learning in art, dance, drama, film, and music advances and strengthens motor skills, promotes considerate behavior, ability to work well with others, self-discipline, perception, and sensitivity. Fine Arts experiences contribute to the developmental process of understanding one another and naturally motivate students in all their learning.

Goals have been developed to guide learning and instruction in each of the Fine Arts areas of study. Parents are provided with copies of these goals to familiarize themselves with their child's learning and progress. Students are encouraged to use them to evaluate their own advancement. Teachers use them as tools to lead, monitor, and document development in the artform.

The Elementary Fine Arts Core packet for each artform and grade level includes the cover, learning targets, instructional resources, scope and sequence chart, teacher overview, and a teacher edition of the targets page. The Secondary Fine Arts Curriculum for each Core course includes an overview cover, learning objectives, and a parent/student/teacher communication page.

Please visit http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/FineArt/ for further information.

K-6 Dance Scope and Sequence Chart

Understanding and Skill development is seldom on grade level for a class or for individuals within a class. Below are the suggested target understandings and skills for each grade level. If you find that your students are not performing at the indicated level then review as many of the skills and related understanding contained in the levels above as necessary to bring them to grade level ability.

	MOVING	INVESTIGATING	CREATING	CONNECTING
K	Use personal and group space. Articulate body parts. Show simple axial movements. Show walk, run, hop, jump and skip while moving through space.	Move the body to the rhythm of words. Move to slow, medium and fast beats. Explore opposites in space and shape. Show different kinds of energy through movement.	Improvise using unique and unusual movement. Create a pattern of memorized shapes and improvised loco motor transitions. Create a pattern with a beginning and ending.	Move in unique ways using energy qualities to reflect senses, moods and feelings. Show how people communicate through movement. Create a movement pattern from an idea, a place, a book, nature or an animal.
1	Use personal and group space. Isolate and articulate body parts in and through space. Perform simple axial movements of reaching and bending. Show walk, run, leap, hop, jump, skip, gallop, and simple combinations of these steps.	Move to simple rhythmic patterns. Create symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes. Explore shapes and movements using spatial relationships. Show the energy forces of heavy and light, hard and soft.	Explore unique movement combinations from an idea learned, experienced, or felt by improvising with the dance elements. Create a pattern of shapes and locomotor movements using spatial relationships. Create a movement pattern with a clear beginning, middle, and end. Discuss movement choices.	Create a dance about an idea or event from history or another culture. Learn a dance from another culture or time and tell how they have expressed themselves through dance. Create a movement sentence based on an idea from a book, a poem, science or an idea in math.
2	Explore bending, twisting, reaching, turning, and tilting in place. Isolate body parts while performing locomotor movements through space. Show combinations of locomotor steps. Explore a locomotor pattern of spatial relationships with a partner.	Move, accenting the first beat of every measure in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters. Explore 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters using isolations, facings, levels, and qualities. Create a map of spatial pathways and shapes. Show percussive, sustained, swing, and vibratory movements.	Create and memorize a sequence of movement with a partner. Compose a unique movement sequence based on ideas from the dance elements, ideas, places or things. Make choices about where in the space and when the movement will be performed. Discuss movement choices.	Perform a simple traditional folk dance and explain it's origins. Watch a live dance performance or video of a ritual, ceremonial, and/or folk dance. Answer questions about the differences. Create a simple ceremonial or ritual dance. Use an idea from another area of study to create a dance.
3	Show a sequence of axial movements. Demonstrate unusual combinations of locomotor movements. Create locomotor combinations that move in several directions. Create with a partner, a repeatable locomotor pattern through space using spatial relationships.	Explore the dynamics of breathe rhythms. Move to various notes values. Create an interesting series of shapes on different levels, held varying lengths with axial transitions between them. Explore mirroring, shadowing and flocking movements. Show collapse explode and suspended energy qualities.	Explore a sequence based on an activity with a non-metric rhythm. Reorganize a sequence of locomotor steps using quarter and eighth notes. Create a short sequence of unison movement with two partners based on mirroring, shadowing or flocking. Use dance vocabulary to talk about movement solutions.	Watch a live performance or video of ritual and/or folk dance. Discuss the differences in these dance forms and the reasons they were created. Create an original folk dance based on ideas or events within the community. Create an original ritual or ceremonial dance based on planting, harvesting or the cycles of the seasons.
4	Demonstrate locomotor and axial combinations created by the teacher. Create a locomotor pattern using four or more steps.	Clap and move on the primary and secondary accents of 4/4 and 6/8. Show positive and negative space alone and with a partner. Create off-balanced, off-centered, narrow and wide-based shapes alone, with a partner, and in a small group. Order a sequence of improvised movement to show various energy qualities.	Create simple movement phrases using simple musical forms. Create an abstract movement sequence based on pantomiming an activity. Create and teach a movement sequence to two other classmates. Reorganize the movement making choices about the spatial, timing, and qualitative aspects. Use dance vocabulary to evaluate dance.	Learn and perform folk dances linked to the history of the state. Create a group folk dance to celebrate a historic event of holiday. Attend a performance or watch a video of dancers from another ethnic community. Talk about what makes it a traditional dance. Define and discuss classical dance forms.
5	Demonstrate increased body conditioning. Show a combination of locomotor movements with accurate shaping, rhythmic, and spatial clarity. Create a 24 count sequence of locomotor steps and axial movements to include directional and body part changes.	Explore, in a group, a 16-count rhythm pattern, in and through space, changing floor pattern, and spatial relationships. Create a sequence in and through space using three body parts as focal points. Create a sequence that includes volumes and lines in space. Create a sequence demonstrating energy changes involving body parts, directions and levels.	Explore the movement potential found in an idea, visual image, object, text, sound, or activity. Abstract it to create a motif. Explore the formal properties of choreography using a simple sequence or motif. Create a composition based on the above exploration using the elements and structures of dance. Evaluate a live performance or videotape using dance elements & principles.	Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform ballet, modern dance, or jazz. Discuss how the dance form developed, its style, and role it plays in culture today. Research and learn a dance of the people who have immigrated here and contributed to the rich and differing American historical culture. Create a composition which reflects a current or historical event.
6	Explore various conditioning methods used in dance. Show increased body conditioning. Create and perform complex axial movement and locomotor steps with accurate rhythms, spatial directions, and body shaping. Show how the body and mind	Move in syncopation. Create an 8-count rhythm. Create unique dependent and independent shapes and movement transitions, in and through space. Create a sequence using three different body parts as focal points while changing levels, directions, and timing. Explore energy qualities using a variety	Create a movement theme and in small groups, develop it using the dance elements and the formative parts of choreography. Create sequences by recalling phrases from improvisations. Show skills in creating individual, partner, and group movement phrases. Respond to dance using the formal properties of dance.	Learn about the history and cultural origins of a social dance you have learned. Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform modern dance. Discuss how this American dance form developed, it's style, and role it plays in culture today. Create a dance based on a current event, theme, social or cultural viewpoint or

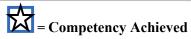
works.	of accompaniments.	idea.

Dancer Teacher



Kindergarten Dance Targets - Work in Progress - Competency Achieved

	= Work in Progress
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MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Use personal space and group space. Move body parts in different ways. Name and show simple in place (axial) movements of bending and reaching. Show walk, run, hop, jump, and skip (locomotor steps) while moving through space.	Move the body to the rhythm of words. Move to slow, medium, and fast beast. Explore opposites in space and shape; e.g., high-low, forward-backward, large-small. Show different kinds of energy (smooth, jerky, etc.) through movement.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Improvise using unique and unusual movement. Create and perform a pattern of memorized shapes and improvised movements (locomotor transitions) between them. Create and practice a short pattern of movement with a clear beginning and a clear ending. Use dance language to tell about a classmate movement choices	Move in unique ways using energy qualities that reflect (show) senses, moods, and feelings. Show how people (communicate) talk through movement. Create a movement pattern from an idea in your day, a place, a book, nature or an animal.

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for Kindergarten

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.

Dance-related Children's Literature

The following bibliography is recommended by Marilyn Berrett and Jim Jacobs and compiled from their "Dance in Children's Literature" Research Database. It lists quality books about dance, dancing, and dancers written for children. This list includes biographies of famous dancers, informational books about different dance genres, fictional dance stories, dance poetry, and dance texts.

Brimner, Larry Dane. 1998. *Dinosaurs Dance* (Rookie Reader Series)

Carle, Eric. 1997. From Head to Toe.

Edwards, Richard. 1994. Moles Can Dance.

Fonteyn, Margot et.al. 1998. Coppelia.

Gauch, Patricia Lee. 1989. Dance, Tanya.

Giles, Andreae. 1999. Giraffes Can't Dance.

Gray, Libba Moore. 1995. My Mama Had a Dancing Heart.

Jones, Bill T. and Susan Kuklin. 1998. Dance.

Laprise, Larry et. al. 1950. The Hokey Pokey.

Oxenbury, Helen. 1984. The Dancing Class.

Rocklin, Joanne. 1993. Musical Chairs and Dancing Bears.

Schumaker, Ward. 1996. Dance!

Thomassie, Tynia. 1996. Mimi's Tutu.

Visit the Fine Arts Web Pages http://:www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/FineArt

Kindergarten	
Key: Students	Teachers Mtns = 13
MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Use personal space and group space. Move body parts in different ways. Name and show simple in place (axial) movements of bending and reaching. Show walk, run, hop, jump, and skip (locomotor steps) while moving through space. 	Move the body to the rhythm of words. Move to slow, medium, and fast beast. Explore opposites in space and shape; e.g., high-low, forward-backward, large-small. Show different kinds of energy (smooth, jerky, etc.) through movement.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Improvise using unique and unusual movement. Create and perform a pattern of memorized shapes and improvised movements (locomotor transitions) between them.	Move in unique ways using energy qualities that reflect (show) senses, moods, and feelings. Show how people (communicate) talk through movement.
Create and practice a short pattern of movement with a clear beginning and a clear ending.	Create a movement pattern from an idea in your day, a place, a book, nature or an animal.

Classroom Teacher _____ Year ____

Use dance language to tell about a classmate

movement choices



First Grade Dance Targets



= Work in Progress



= Competency Achieved

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Use personal and group space. Move (articulate) body parts alone (isolation), in place, and through space. Name and show simple in place (axial) Movements of reaching and bending. Show walk, run, leaf, hop, jumping, skip, and gallop (locomotor steps), and simple combinations of these steps while moving through space. 	Move to simple short and long (rhythmic) patterns. Create symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes with the body. Explore shapes and movements of near, far, over, under, around, through, above, below, inside and outside (special relationships). Show the energy forces of heavy and light, hard and soft.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Find unusual movement combinations from an idea you learned, experienced, or felt by improvising with the dance elements of time, space, and energy. Create and memorize a movement pattern of shapes and locomotor movements using spatial relationships. Make choices about where and when the movements and shapes will occur. Create and practice a short movement pattern with a clear beginning, middle, and end. Watch, talk, and draw about another Student's movement choices using dance language.	Create a dance about an idea or event from history or another group of people (culture). Learn a dance from another group of people (culture) or time period and tell how they have expressed themselves through dance. Create a mvoement sentence based on an idea from a book, a poem, science or an idea in math.

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for First Grade

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.



First	Grade	

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Teacher Edition

Work in Progress =Competency Achieved Teachers Mtns = 13 11 = Stars	Students' Final Results Mountains Stars
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MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Use personal and group space. Move (articulate) body parts alone (isolation), in place, and through space. Name and show simple in place (axial) Movements of reaching and bending. Show walk, run, leaf, hop, jumping, skip, and gallop (locomotor steps), and simple combinations of these steps while moving through space. 	Move to simple short and long (rhythmic) patterns. Create symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes with the body. Explore shapes and movements of near, far, over, under, around, through, above, below, inside and outside (special relationships). Show the energy forces of heavy and light, hard and soft.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Find unusual movement combinations from an idea you learned, experienced, or felt by improvising with the dance elements of time, space, and energy. Create and memorize a movement pattern of shapes and locomotor movements using spatial relationships. Make choices about where and when the movements and shapes will occur. Create and practice a short movement pattern with a clear beginning, middle, and end. Watch, talk, and draw about another Student's movement choices using dance language.	Create a dance about an idea or event from history or another group of people (culture). Learn a dance from another group of people (culture) or time period and tell how they have expressed themselves through dance. Create a mvoement sentence based on an idea from a book, a poem, science or an idea in math.

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Dancer	Teacher	

Second Grade Dance Targets

Λ	= Work in Progress
	= work in Progress



= Competency Achieved

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the dance elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Explore bending, twisting, reaching, turning and tilting in place (axial movements). Move different body parts while skipping, walking, hopping, galloping sliding or leaping through space. Show combinations of locomotor steps. Explore a locomotor movement pattern of meeting, parting, and passing with a partner. 	Clap and then move, accenting the first beat of every measure in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters. Explore the differences among 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters using body parts alone (isolated), body (directional) facings, high, medium, and low (levels) and sustained, percussive, and swinging movements (energy qualities). Explore, create, and memorize a ma of spatial Pathways, and corresponding shapes (e.g. curved, angular, straight). Show percussive sustained swing and vibratory movements (energy qualities).
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in the art form of dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Explore unique movement based on ideas from the elements of dance, ideas, places, or things. Compose a sequence based on the above exploration. Create and memorize a sequence of movement with a partner, making choices about space and when the movement will be performed. Discuss classmates' movement solutions.	Perform a simple traditional folk dance and explain its origin. Watch a live dance performance or video of a ritual, ceremonial, and/or folk dance. Answer questions about the differences between the two. Create a simple ceremonial or ritual dance. Use an idea from another area of study to create a dance.

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for Second Grade

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.

Dance-related Children's Literature

The following bibliography is recommended by Marilyn Berrett and Jim Jacobs and compiled from their "Dance in Children's Literature" Research Database. It lists quality books about dance, dancing, and dancers written for children. This list includes biographies of famous dancers, informational books about different dance genres, fictional dance stories, dance poetry, and dance texts.

Brighton, Catherine. 1989. Nijinsky.

Clarke, Mary. 1981. Antoinette Sibley.

Daly, Niki. 1992. Papa Lucky's Shadow.

de Paola, Tomie. 1979. Oliver Button is a Sissy.

Edwards, Richard. 1994. Moles Can Dance.

Fonteyn, Margot et.al. 1998. Coppelia.

Giles, Andreae. 1999. Giraffes Can't Dance.

Gray, Libba Moore. 1995. My Mama Had a Dancing Heart.

Isadora, Rachel. 1998. Isadora Dances.

Isadora, Rachel. 1976. Max.

Jones, Bill T. and Susan Kuklin. 1998. Dance.

Lee, Jeanne M. 1991. Silent Lotus.

Loredo, Elizabeth. 1997. Boogie Bones.

Marshall, James. 1990. The Cut-ups Carry On.

Martin, Bill Jr. and Jon Archambault. 1986. Barn Dance.

Mathers, Petra. 1991. Sophie and Lou.

Pinkney, Andrea Davis. 1993. Alvin Ailey.

Schick, Elenor. 1992. I Have Another Language the Language is Dance.

Schroeder, Alan. 1992. Ragtime Tumpie.

Skofield, James. 1981. Nightdances.

Spinelli, Eileen. 1993. Boy, Can He DANCE!

Thomassie, Tynia. 1996. Mimi's Tutu.

Varriale, Jim and Eliot Feld. 1999. Kids Dance: The Students of Ballet Tech.

Waters, Kate and Madeline Slovenz-Low. 1990. Lion Dancer: Ernie Wong's Chinese New Year.

Wilder, Laura Ingalls. 1932. Dance at Grandpa's.

Visit the Fine Arts Web Page at: http://:www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/FineArt

Second Grade Teacher Edition	Classroom Teacher Key: Students Work in Progress =Competency Achievements	Mtns = 13 11 =Stars	Year Students' Final Results Mountains Stars
Students will demor	OVING ent performing dance.	Students will demonstr	IGATING rate the elements of time, rgy in performing dance.
 Explore bending, twisting, reaching, turning and tilting in place (axial movements). Move different body parts while skipping, walking, hopping, galloping sliding or leaping through space. Show combinations of locomotor steps. Explore a locomotor movement pattern of meeting, parting, and passing with a partner. 		Clap and then move, accenting the first beat of every measure in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters. Explore the differences among 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters using body parts alone (isolated), body (directional) facings, high, medium, and low (levels) and sustained, percussive, and swinging movements (energy qualities). Explore, create, and memorize a ma of spatial Pathways, and corresponding shapes (e.g. curved, angular, straight). Show percussive sustained swing and vibratory movements (energy qualities).	

CREATING

Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.

- Explore unique movement based on ideas from the elements of dance, ideas, places, or things.
- Compose a sequence based on the above exploration.
- Create and memorize a sequence of movement with a partner, making choices about space and when the movement will be performed.
- Discuss classmates' movement solutions.

CONNECTING

Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.

- Perform a simple traditional folk dance and explain its origin.

 Watch a live dance performance or video of a ritual, ceremonial, and/or folk dance. Answer questions about the differences between the two.

 Create a simple ceremonial or ritual dance.
- Use an idea from another area of study to create a dance.



Dancer	Teacher
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Third Grade Dance Targets

= Work in Progress

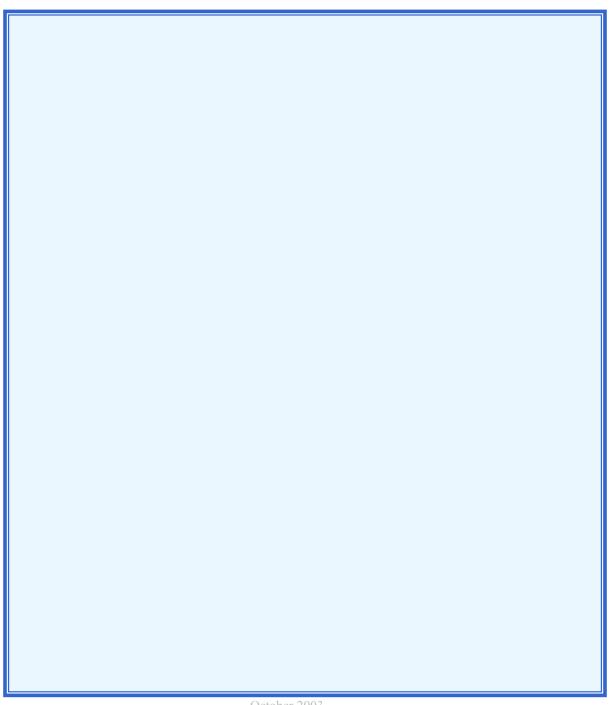


= Competency Achieved

INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Explore the timing and energy (dynamics) of movement without meters (non-metric rhythm). Move to whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes. Create an interesting series of shapes on different levels with (axial) movements between them (transitions). Hold the shapes for the length of whole and half notes. Explore mirroring, shadowing, and flocking movements. Show percussive, sustained, swing, vibratory, Collapse, explode, and suspend energy qualities.
CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
 Watch a live performance or video of ritual and/or folk dance. Talk about the difference in these dance forms and the reasons they were created. Create an original folk dance based on ideas or events within the community. Create an original ritual or ceremonial dance based on planting, harvesting, or the cycles of the seasons.

Student, Parent, and Teacher **Dance Resources for Third Grade**

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.



Classroom Teacher _____

Year		



Teacher Edition

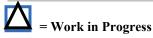
Key: Students	Teachers	Students' Final Results
= Work in Progress	Mtns = 13	Mountains
=Competency Achieved	-Stars	Stars

MOVING	INVESTIGATING
Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Show a sequence of axial movements. Show unusual combinations of locomotor movements. Create and perform simple locomotor combinations that include directional changes (forward, backward, to the side, straight and curved pathways). Create and perform with a partner, a repeatable traveling (locomotor) pattern through space with meeting, parting, passing and circling.	Explore the timing and energy (dynamics) of movement without meters (non-metric rhythm). Move to whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes. Create an interesting series of shapes on different levels with (axial) movements between them (transitions). Hold the shapes for the length of whole and half notes. Explore mirroring, shadowing, and flocking movements. Show percussive, sustained, swing, vibratory, Collapse, explode, and suspend energy qualities.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Experiment with a movement sequence based on an activity without a patterned rhythm (non-metric rhythm). Reorganize a memorized movement sequence of locomotor steps (walk, hop, run, and jump) that uses quarter notes and eighth notes. Create a short sequence of unison movement with two partners based on mirroring, shadowing, and flocking. Use dance vocabulary to talk about dancers' and classmates' movement solutions or dances.	Watch a live performance or video of ritual and/or folk dance. Talk about the difference in these dance forms and the reasons they were created. Create an original folk dance based on ideas or events within the community. Create an original ritual or ceremonial dance based on planting, harvesting, or the cycles of the seasons.



Dancer Tea	cher
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Fourth Grade Dance Targets





= Competency Achieved

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Show different combinations of axial movement. Show locomotor combinations created by the teacher. Create, memorize and perform a locomotor pattern using four or more steps.	Clap and move on the first (primary) and middle (secondary) accents of 4/4 and 6/8 measures. Show positive and negative space alone and with a partner. Create off-balanced, off-centered, narrow and wide-based shapes alone, with a partner, and in a small group. Order a sequence of improvised movement to show various qualities of motion; e.g., hover, slither, slash, press, and perch.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to
respond to movement solutions in dance.	history, culture, and daily life through dance.

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for Fourth Grade

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.

Dance-related Children's Literature

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Ancona, George. 1998. Let's Dance.

Anderson, Joan. 1993. Twins on Toes.

Anholt, Laurence. 1996. Degas and the Little Dancer: A Story About Edward Degas.

Bornstein, Ruth. 1978. The Dancing Man.

Bussell, Darcy. 1994. The Young Dancer.

Clarke, Mary. 1981. Antoinette Sibley.

Daly, Niki. 1992. Papa Lucky's Shadow.

Duvall, Jill D. 1992. Meet Rory Hohenstein, A Professional Dancer.

Grav. Libba Moore. 1995. Mv Mama Had a Dancing Heart.

Hazen, Barbara Shook. 1993. Turkey in the Straw.

Hollinshead, Marilyn. 1992. The Nine Days of Wonder.

Isadora, Rachel. 1993. Lili at Ballet.

Jones, Bill T. and Susan Kuklin. 1998. Dance.

Krementz, Jill. 1976. A Very Young Dancer.

Lemiux, Margo. 1996. The Fiddle Ribbon.

Martin, Nora. 1995. The Stone Dancers.

Mathers, Petra. 1991. Sophie and Lou.

Mayberduk, Linda. 1999. The Dancer Who Flew: A Memoir of Rudolf Nureyev.

Maze, Stephanie and Catherine O'Neill Grace. 1997. I Want to be a Dancer.

Mott, Evelyn Clarke. 1996. Dancing Rainbows.

O'Conner, Barbara. 1994. Barefoot Dancer: The Story of Isadora Duncan.

Pinkney, Andrea Davis. 1993. Alvin Ailey.

Roalf, Peggy. 1992. *Dancers* (Looking at Paintings Series).

San Souci, Robert. 1996. The Red Heels.

Schick, Elenor. 1992. I Have Another Language the Language is Dance.

Schroeder, Alan. 1992. Ragtime Tumpie.

Smith, Lucy. 1987. Dance (an Usborne Guide).

Tatchell, Judy. 1994. The World of Ballet.

Thomas, Annabel. 1986. Ballet (An Usborne Guide).

Tompert, Ann. 1991. Savina: The Gypsy Dancer.

Tythacott, Louise. 1995. Dance (Traditions Around the World Series).

Varriale, Jim and Eliot Feld. 1999. Kids Dance: The Students of Ballet Tech.

Wallace, Ian. 1984. Chin Chiang and the Dragon's Dance.

Visit USOE's Fine Arts Web

k12.ut.us/curr/fineart

http//:www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/FineArt

Classroom Teacher	Year	

Fourth Grade



Teacher Edition

Key: Students Work in Progress	Mtns = 13 11 =Stars	Students' Final Results Mountains
=Competency Achieved		Stars

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Show different combinations of axial movement. Show locomotor combinations created by the teacher. Create, memorize and perform a locomotor pattern using four or more steps.	Clap and move on the first (primary) and middle (secondary) accents of 4/4 and 6/8 measures. Show positive and negative space alone and with a partner. Create off-balanced, off-centered, narrow and wide-based shapes alone, with a partner, and in a small group. Order a sequence of improvised movement to show various qualities of motion; e.g., hover, slither, slash, press, and perch.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Create simple movement phrases using simple musical forms. Create a movement sequence based on pantomiming an activity, then (abstract) change them into dance. Create a movement sequence, teach it to two other classmates. Combine and reorganize the movement making choices about spatial, timing, and energy aspects. Memorize and perform. Use dance vocabulary to discuss movement	Learn and perform folk dances linked to the history of the state. Create a group folk dance to celebrate an historic event or holiday. Attend a performance or watch a video of dancers from another ethnic community. Talk about what makes it a traditional dance. Define and discuss classical dance forms; e.g., ballet, modern dance, jazz, or tap dance.



Dancer	T	`eacher

Fifth Grade Dance Targets - Work in Progress - Competency Achieved





MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Show strength, endurance, agility, flexibility, balance, and alignment performing dance. Show a combination of locomotor movements with accurate body shaping, rhythmic structure, and spatial directions. Create and perform a 24 count combination of locomotor steps and axial movements that includes directional changes and the use of various body parts. Show how the body and mind works together by using thinking, listening, and moving skills to perform dance. 	 Explore, in a small group, variations on an original a 16-count rhythm pattern; e.g., perform the patterns in place, move the pattern through space, change the floor pattern and spatial relationships among the dancers. Create a sequence in and through space using three different body parts as focal (focus) points. Include level and direction changes. Explore and create a sequence that includes volumes and lines in space. Create a movement sequence demonstrating energy changes involving body parts, directions and levels.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Explore the movement potential found in an idea, visual image, object, text, sound, or activity and change (abstract) it to create a movement motif.	Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform (ballet, modern dance, or jazz). Discuss how the dance form developed, its style, and role it plays in culture today.
Explore the elements of form (the formal	Research and learn a dance of the people who have moved here (immigrated) and contributed
properties of choreography); unison, transition, repetition, contrast, and climax, using a simple movement sequence or motif.	to the rich and differing American historical culture.
transition, repetition, contrast, and climax,	to the rich and differing American historical

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for Fifth Grade

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.

Dance-related Children's Literature

The following bibliography is recommended by Marilyn Berrett and Jim Jacobs and compiled from their "Dance in Children's Literature" Research Database. It lists quality books about dance, dancing, and dancers written for children. This list includes biographies of famous dancers, informational books about different dance genres, fictional dance stories, dance poetry, and dance texts.

Bussell, Darcy. 1994. The Young Dancer.

Butterworth, Emma Macalik. 1982. As the Waltz was Ending.

Capoeira, Nestor and Alex Ladd. 1995. The Little Capoeira Book.

Clarke, Mary. 1981. Antoinette Sibley.

Dominy, Jeanine. 1992. Katherine Dunham.

Duvall, Jill D. 1992. Meet Rory Hohenstein, A Professional Dancer.

Freedman, Russell. 1998. Martha Graham: A Dancer's Life.

Garfunkel, Trudy. 1995. Letter to the World: The Life and Dances of Martha Graham.

Gherman, Beverly. 1990. Agnes Demille: Dancing off the Earth.

Glover, Savion and Bruce Weber. 2000. Savion: My Life in Tap.

Grau, Andree. 1998. Dance (Evewitness Books).

Jones, Bill T. and Susan Kuklin. 1998. Dance.

Krementz, Jill. 1976. A Very Young Dancer.

Lemiux, Margo. 1996. The Fiddle Ribbon.

Mayberduk, Linda. 1999. The Dancer Who Flew: A Memoir of Rudolf Nureyev

Maze, Stephanie and Catherine O'Neill Grace. 1997. I Want to be a Dancer.

Medearis, Angela and Michael R. 1997. Dance.

Mott, Evelyn Clarke. 1996. Dancing Rainbows.

O'Conner, Barbara. 1994. Barefoot Dancer: The Story of Isadora Duncan.

Pinkney, Andrea Davis. 1993. Alvin Ailev.

Prior, Natalie. 1995. Dance Crazy: Star Turns from Ballet to Belly Dancing.

Proboz, Kathilyn Solomon. 1995. Alvin Ailey, Jr. (Changing our World Series).

Roalf, Peggy. 1992. *Dancers* (Looking at Paintings Series).

San Souci, Robert. 1996. The Red Heels.

Schroeder, Alan. 1992. Ragtime Tumpie.

Smith, Lucy. 1987. Dance (an Usborne Guide).

Southgate, Martha. 1996. Another Way to Dance.

Thomas, Annabel. 1986. *Ballet* (An Usborne Guide).

Townsend, Alecia Carel. 1993. Mikhail Baryshnikov.

Trotman, Felicity. 1996. The Random House Book of Dance Stories.

Tythacott, Louise. 1995. Dance (Traditions Around the World Series).

Vail, Rachel. 1998. Please, Please, Please (Friendship Ring #2).

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Classroom Teacher ______ Y

Year	
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Teacher Edition

Key: Students	<u>Teachers</u>	Students' Final Results
= Work in Progress	Mtns = 13	Mountains
=Competency Achieved	-Stars	Stars

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Show strength, endurance, agility, flexibility, balance, and alignment performing dance. Show a combination of locomotor movements with accurate body shaping, rhythmic structure, and spatial directions. Create and perform a 24 count combination of locomotor steps and axial movements that includes directional changes and the use of various body parts. Show how the body and mind works together by using thinking, listening, and moving skills to perform dance.	Explore, in a small group, variations on an original a 16-count rhythm pattern; e.g., perform the patterns in place, move the pattern through space, change the floor pattern and spatial relationships among the dancers. Create a sequence in and through space using three different body parts as focal (focus) points. Include level and direction changes. Explore and create a sequence that includes volumes and lines in space. Create a movement sequence demonstrating energy changes involving body parts, directions and levels.
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Explore the movement potential found in an idea, visual image, object, text, sound, or activity and change (abstract) it to create a movement motif.	Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform (ballet, modern dance, or jazz). Discuss how the dance form developed, its style, and role it plays in culture today.
Explore the elements of form (the formal properties of choreography); unison, transition, repetition, contrast, and climax, using a simple movement sequence or motif.	Research and learn a dance of the people who have moved here (immigrated) and contributed to the rich and differing American historical culture.
Create a composition alone or with a partner based on the above exploration using the elements of dance and the elements of form to guide the process.	Create a composition which reflects a current or historical event.
Discuss and evaluate a live performance or video of a dance in terms of the dance elements principles of choreography.	



Dancer	Teacher





MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
 Explore various conditioning methods used in the dance field; e.g., yoga, pilates. Show strength, endurance, agility, coordination, flexibility, balance, and alignment while performing dance. Create and perform complex axial movements, and locomotor steps with accurate rhythms, spatial directions, energy qualities, and body shaping. Show how the body and mind works together by using thinking, listening, and moving skills to perform dance. 	Create, notate (write), and perform an 8-count rhythm pattern. Create unique dependent and independent shapes and movement transitions, in and through space. Create a sequence using three different body parts as focal points while changing levels, directions, and timing. Improvise moving to a variety of accompaniments, using different kinds of energy (sustained, percussive, swing, collapse, vibratory, suspend, and explode).
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Create a theme (short movement phrase without repetition or development). In small groups, develop it using the dance elements and the formative parts of choreography. Create sequences by recalling phrases from improvisations. Show skills in creating individual, partner, and group movement phrases. Respond to movement solutions, dances, and concerns using the formal properties of dance; i.e., the elements of dance, the elements of choreography, production aspects, dancer's skills, and performance qualities	Learn about the history and cultural origins of a social dance you have learned. Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform modern dance. Discuss how this American dance form developed, it's style, and the role it plays in culture today. Create a dance based on a current event, theme, social or cultural viewpoint or idea.

Student, Parent, and Teacher Dance Resources for Sixth Grade

Children have a natural instinct to move - to jump or leap for joy, roll with laughter, melt with disappointment, or contract with fear. Movement helps them master their world and determine who they are. Their intuitive responses and explorations of movement become the material of the elementary dance core curriculum. Through this curriculum, students transform everyday movement into dance by focusing on the sensory experience. They learn to value themselves and others as unique individuals with the ability to move, create, and respond to ideas, concepts, feelings, and relationships through dance. Children discover that, as unique and creative human beings, the power to find joy and personal connections resides within themselves.

Dance-related Children's Literature

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Anderson, Joan. 1993. Twins on Toes.

Bussell, Darcy. 1994. The Young Dancer.

Butterworth, Emma Macalik. 1982. As the Waltz was Ending.

Capoeira, Nestor and Alex Ladd. 1995. The Little Capoeira Book.

Clarke, Mary. 1981. Antoinette Sibley.

Dominy, Jeanine. 1992. Katherine Dunham.

Duvall, Jill D. 1992. Meet Rory Hohenstein, A Professional Dancer.

Freedman, Russell. 1998. Martha Graham: A Dancer's Life.

Garfunkel, Trudy. 1995. Letter to the World: The Life and Dances of Martha Graham.

Gherman, Beverly. 1990. Agnes Demille: Dancing off the Earth.

Glover, Savion and Bruce Weber. 2000. Savion: My Life in Tap.

Grau, Andree. 1998. Dance (Eyewitness Books).

Jones, Bill T. and Susan Kuklin. 1998. Dance.

Mayberduk, Linda. 1999. The Dancer Who Flew: A Memoir of Rudolf Nureyev

Maze, Stephanie and Catherine O'Neill Grace. 1997. I Want to be a Dancer.

Medearis, Angela and Michael R. 1997. Dance.

O'Conner, Barbara. 1994. Barefoot Dancer: The Story of Isadora Duncan.

Prior, Natalie. 1995. Dance Crazy: Star Turns from Ballet to Belly Dancing.

Proboz, Kathilyn Solomon. 1995. Alvin Ailey, Jr. (Changing our World Series).

Roalf, Peggy. 1992. *Dancers* (Looking at Paintings Series).

Smith, Lucy. 1987. Dance (an Usborne Guide).

Southgate, Martha. 1996. Another Way to Dance.

Tatchell, Judy. 1994. The World of Ballet.

Thomas, Annabel. 1986. Ballet (An Usborne Guide).

Townsend, Alecia Carel. 1993. Mikhail Baryshnikov.

Trotman, Felicity. 1996. The Random House Book of Dance Stories.

Tythacott, Louise. 1995. Dance (Traditions Around the World Series).

Vail, Rachel. 1998. Please, Please, Please (Friendship Ring #2).

Yep, Laurence. 1992. Ribbons.

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Classroom Teacher _____



Teacher Edition

MOVING Students will demonstrate knowledge of the body and movement performing dance.	INVESTIGATING Students will demonstrate the elements of time, space, shape, and energy in performing dance.
Explore various conditioning methods used in the dance field; e.g., yoga, pilates. Show strength, endurance, agility, coordination, flexibility, balance, and alignment while performing dance. Create and perform complex axial movements, and locomotor steps with accurate rhythms, spatial directions, energy qualities, and body shaping. Show how the body and mind works together by using thinking, listening, and moving skills to perform dance.	Create, notate (write), and perform an 8-count rhythm pattern. Create unique dependent and independent shapes and movement transitions, in and through space. Create a sequence using three different body parts as focal points while changing levels, directions, and timing. Improvise moving to a variety of accompaniments, using different kinds of energy (sustained, percussive, swing, collapse, vibratory, suspend, and explode).
CREATING Students will improvise, create, perform, and respond to movement solutions in dance.	CONNECTING Students will demonstrate connections to history, culture, and daily life through dance.
Create a theme (short movement phrase without repetition or development). In small groups, develop it using the dance elements and the formative parts of choreography. Create sequences by recalling phrases from improvisations. Show skills in creating individual, partner, and group movement phrases. Respond to movement solutions, dances, and concerns using the formal properties of dance; i.e., the elements of dance, the elements of choreography, production aspects, dancer's skills, and performance qualities.	Learn about the history and cultural origins of a social dance you have learned. Attend a live concert or observe a guest artist perform modern dance. Discuss how this American dance form developed, it's style, and the role it plays in culture today. Create a dance based on a current event, theme, social or cultural viewpoint or idea.